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and the ownership of public utilities, and he illustrates his teaching with a wealth of facts drawn from first-hand studies of American and foreign cities.

C. R. HENDERSON

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*Philanthropy and the State, or Social Politics.* By B. KIRKMAN GRAY. London: P. S. King & Son, 1908. Pp. 339.

The English-speaking people begin to distinguish between socialism and social politics, in spite of reactionary phrase-makers. The author of a history of charity discovers the tendency expressed in the words, the philanthropy of today is the justice of tomorrow. At first a little group of charity workers set out to relieve distress of poor families, inebriates, prisoners, neglected children, sick people, widows, aged, and the ignorant; and they mitigate the pain in a small area, making an oasis in the wide desert. But not many years pass before it is discovered that private means cannot cope with the task, and that an association of self-sacrificing enthusiasts cannot perform the duty of a nation. There we enter the stage of taxation and compulsion, although the word compulsion applies only to a besotted or belated minority; for when the national reason is convinced and the national will is fixed little stress of governmental force is required to secure assent and obedience of all. The public-health authorities drill the people in wholesome habits; relief societies pass into poor law, and poor law gives place to social insurance. This volume furnishes ample illustrations of this tendency.

C. R. HENDERSON

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*Primary Elections.* By C. EDWARD MERRIAM. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1908. Pp. xi+308.

This little book is another evidence that the political scientists in our large universities are interesting themselves in the practical questions of government; and none of these questions is more important than the establishment of constitutional government for political parties. The book is a study of the history and tendencies of primary-election legislation. Its author states well its purpose, "to trace the development of the legal regulations of party primaries from 1866 down to 1908, to sum up the general tendencies evident in this movement, to discuss some of the disputed